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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-36

Pendimethalin

(publié aussi en français)

25 September 2015

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2015-36E (print version)
H113-24/2015-36E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of the new use on pearl millet to the product label of Prowl H_2O Herbicide, containing technical grade pendimethalin, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Prowl H_2O Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29542.

The evaluation of this pendimethalin application indicated that the end-use product has value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for pendimethalin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for pendimethalin, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Pendimethalin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Pendimethalin	*N*-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine, including the metabolite benzenemethanol, 4-[(1-ethylpropyl)amino]-2-methyl-3,5-dinitro-	0.1	Pearl millet

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Currently, there are no American tolerances listed for pendimethalin in/on pearl millet in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, and, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for pendimethalin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for pendimethalin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of Prowl H_2O Herbicide on pearl millet. Pendimethalin was applied at the proposed rate in/on pearl millet, and the crop was harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the maximum residue limit (MRL) for pendimethalin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for pearl millet.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Residues (ppm)	Maximum Residues (ppm)
Pearl millet	Pre-emergent soil application/ 1727-1847	118-124 (grain)	<0.1	<0.1

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of pendimethalin. Residues of pendimethalin in pearl millet at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.